



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

TURKEY.

Recurrence of cholera in Damascus.

On March 12 Consul Ravndal, at Beirut, reported that quarantine against the city and province of Damascus had been raised March 1, no cholera cases having occurred within twelve days, and that trains were running without hindrance between Beirut and Damascus. A later report from the consul-general at Constantinople is as follows:

Telegraphic reports received by the sanitary board in this city indicate that 9 fresh cases of cholera broke out in Damascus on the 18th instant. Up to March 22 there have been 28 cases in all, with an equal number of deaths.

To combat this reappearance of the epidemic, all infected houses are surrounded by sanitary cordons, and the Jewish quarter, where nearly all the cases have appeared, has been put under strict surveillance. The traffic in rags, old clothes, and bedding, which, it is presumed, is the cause of the reappearance of the epidemic, has been forbidden, and travelers by rail from Damascus to the coast undergo five days' quarantine at Meridjan.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BRAZIL—Ceara.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 101, including 8 from enteric fever.

BRITISH GUIANA—Demerara—Georgetown.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 204, including 31 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—British Columbia—Vancouver.—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 28,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria reported.

Victoria.—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 28, including diphtheria 4, scarlet fever 1, and 2 from tuberculosis.

Province of Ontario.—Reports to the provincial board of health for the month of February, 1903, from 725 municipalities having an aggregate population of 1,941,632, show a total of 2,176 deaths, including diphtheria 27, enteric fever 20, measles 7, scarlet fever 104, whooping cough 7, and 163 from tuberculosis.

CHILE—Antofagasta.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 48, including diphtheria 1, smallpox 3, and 4 from tuberculosis.

CUBA—Habana.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 236,000. Total number of deaths, 416, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 5, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 86 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—Paramaribo.—Month of February, 1903. Estimated population, 32,263. Total number of deaths, 77. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—Roubaix.—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 224, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 5, and 1 from smallpox.